

Crawley Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1972

SEVENTEENTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

of

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

of

WEST SUSSEX

1972

K.N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Medical Officer of Health

T. Steel, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

(Telephone: Crawley 28744)

Members of the Housing and Health
Committee 1972/73

Mr. A.J. Locke (Chairman)
Mr. A.E. Pegler (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. K.R. Bowden
Mrs. J.B. Clay
Mr. A.C.W. Crane
Mr. A. Obbard
Mr. J.G. Smith
Mr. G.E. Waller

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

July, 1973.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
The Boulevard,
CRAWLEY.

To the: Chairman and Members of the
Crawley Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report of the Health Department for 1972, in which an account is given of the work carried out during the year. This is the seventeenth such Report to be circulated since the Urban District was formed in April, 1956, and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Circular No. 1/1973 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

Vital Statistics

Extracts from the Vital Statistics will be found on page 7. The Registrar-General's estimate of population for mid-1972 rose by 1,470 to 68,810. The total births during the year were 995, a decrease of 78 on the previous year, and the Crude Birth Rate showed a drop to 14.3. The local adjusted rate was 13.7. Of the total births, 56 were illegitimate, giving a figure of 5.6%, which is below the national average, and has fallen when compared with the previous year.

A detailed table of the causes of death appears on page 8 and it will be seen that these are again listed in the new form in compliance with the International Classification of Diseases 1965, which calls for a greater breakdown into categories. Although only 42 causes are shown, the classification is now made under 65 headings, those with no deaths being omitted from the table. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 5 deaths, compared with 9 during the previous year, while 5 were attributed to other accidents, 4 being male and 1 female.

Malignant disease caused 121 deaths, compared with 90 in the previous year and of these 38 were due to that largely preventable disease, cancer of the lung or bronchus. This is the highest figure ever recorded in the town; half occurred in patients between the ages of 35 and 65. In contrast to this figure, cancer of the uterus caused only three deaths.

Deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease ("coronaries") rose still higher, with a total of 105, 72 being male and 33 female, and of these 47 were of working age.

Notifiable Diseases

Of recent years the whole pattern of infectious disease has changed. This is well exemplified by reference to my first Annual Report on the Health of the Horsham Rural District - for 1938 - an area of which the then small town of Crawley, with a population of approximately 4,000, formed a part. The following is an extract:-

"With the exception of a small outbreak of acute poliomyelitis, the number of notifiable diseases occurring during the year continued to be very low. There were 24 cases of scarlet fever, 17 of which were in Crawley, and only 5 cases of diphtheria. The outbreak of acute poliomyelitis occurred in Crawley, 9 cases being notified between the beginning of October and the end of November."

Apart from the three diseases mentioned, notifications in that year also included four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, four of Erysipelas, one of Pneumonia and one of Paratyphoid Fever.

How different is the picture today. Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis have been virtually conquered as a result of routine immunisation, while the staphylococcal infections are relatively mild and respond to modern therapeutic measures.

On page 12 will be found details of the 1972 notifications. The 13 cases of dysentery were accounted for as follows. In January a family of four, consisting of the mother and three children, living in Ifield were found to be infected with *Shigella sonnei*. As the children attended several different schools, it was considered wise to exclude them temporarily and to lay on full precautionary measures in each school. There were no secondary cases. In July, a mother and one child were also found to be infected with the same organism and it was necessary to exclude the mother from her work as a food-handler. One notification was received from the Isolation Unit at Crawley Hospital, the patient having been admitted there from Gatwick Airport, while in November six notifications were received in respect of a party who had been taken ill while returning by air from Tunisia. None were local residents; all were infected with *Shigella boydii*, an organism which is common in North Africa but comparatively rare in this country. The Public Health Departments concerned were informed of the circumstances prior to the patients' discharge home.

The eight cases of Food Poisoning were all suffering from Salmonellosis, due to infection by *S. typhi-murium* (4), *S. kaapstad* (1), *S. kapemba* (1) and *S. enteritidis* (2). The last named were a husband and wife who contracted the infection while at a works dinner for long-serving members of staff, the venue being out of the county. Every effort was made to co-operate with the Public Health Department concerned in an endeavour to trace other contacts and in fact a number

did come to light among residents in Crawley. The trouble arose through a breakdown in technique in the kitchen of the hotel concerned, which resulted in the imperfect defrosting of chicken pieces before cooking.

The three cases of Acute Meningitis notified were all due to "cerebro-spinal fever" (meningococcal meningitis). Two were notified in March but there was no evidence of any contact between them. The third, notified in December, was that of a young man of 19 years, who on the previous evening had been baby-sitting for friends in Horsham. There were many young contacts at his family home and among friends, and arrangements were made to provide prophylactic treatment. No secondary cases resulted.

The three notifications of Typhoid Fever came from the Infectious Disease Unit of Crawley Hospital. In January a mother returned to Crawley from Naples, having spent several months in Italy with her two young children. The family shared a house in Crawley with another young family and by the time the patient was admitted she had already reached the infectious stage and there appeared every likelihood of secondary cases occurring. All children were excluded from school and regular samples were taken from all members of the household. Co-operation was good and no further cases resulted. In March a middle-aged man was admitted to hospital and found to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. He had been one of a party of four who had recently been repatriated from Nigeria, where they had spent a year. Between the time of their arrival in the town and the onset of symptoms, the group had stayed at several different addresses; much time was spent in tracing possible contacts but there was no spread of infection. The third case was that of an Asian boy who arrived at Gatwick with his family from Uganda. He was sent direct to hospital by the Port Health Authority, the family being quarantined at the re-settlement camp in East Sussex until all risk of spread had passed.

Both Malaria notifications came from Crawley Hospital; they were in respect of patients who had recently arrived in this country from Africa, where the infection had been contracted.

Although the incidence of many infectious diseases has fallen dramatically, a new factor causing concern has resulted from the change in the pattern of travel. When people journeyed by ship, there was a barrier against the importation of disease to Britain. Their voyages were slow by modern standards, so that a traveller who had contracted a disease while abroad was likely to have been taken ill before landing. Were he feverish and arriving from West Africa, he would be suspected of having Malaria; Smallpox would certainly be considered if a rash were evident. Nowadays about 95% of passengers go by air and it is estimated that during this year over 300 million will travel

to or from the major countries. Flights are now so brief that anyone leaving home shortly after infection by Malaria or Smallpox, will not show symptoms until after reaching his destination. We are now faced with a great expansion of "package holidays". No longer are Britons content to go to the northern shores of the Mediterranean, for the glossy brochures are advertising holidays in all parts of Africa, the Middle and the Far East. Many of these are in areas where Malaria is still common but no reference to this is made by the tour operators! If the agents refuse to warn intending travellers that they will be visiting a region of danger, the aircraft carriers could assist. International law requires that the passengers be informed as to the action they should take if the plane falls into the sea. Surely the same address system could be used to warn them that they are approaching a country where Malaria is common. Equally important would be a reminder to returning travellers that, should they become ill during the first week or two following their arrival home, they should tell their doctor where they have been and when. A warning like this through the same address system prior to disembarkation might well save lives.

Mobile Chest X-ray Service

A regular twice-weekly service continues to operate in Crawley, intended primarily to meet the needs of family doctors by improving their diagnostic resources without overloading the hospital or Chest Clinic. The Unit operates from the Car Park adjoining the Electricity Showroom in the Broadway each Tuesday afternoon from 2.00 to 3.30 p.m. and again on Thursdays from 11.30 to 12.30 p.m.

During the year, 756 patients were referred by their doctors, with negative findings.

It is the practice to encourage members of the general public who wish to have a chest X-ray to visit any of these weekly sessions and such cases, together with special visits to factories etc., resulted in the taking of a further 3,862 films. These brought to light four cases of cancer in males. No cases of tuberculosis were found. (The total given in this paragraph covers the Centres at Crawley and Horsham, as a further breakdown was not available from the Headquarters at Worcester Park).

International Certificates of Vaccination

During the year the total number of International Certificates authenticated by the Department was 2,335.

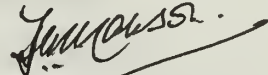
Care of the Aged

I am pleased to report that it was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. This is the section which deals with the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions.

Once again I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Steel, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to his staff for their help during the year and for their assistance in the compilation of this report. I am greatly indebted to my secretary, Miss Marjorie Heydon, who has been responsible for the clerical side of all reports for the last 17 years.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant



Medical Officer of Health



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Staff of the Public Health Department

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
 Medical Officer of Health; also M.O.H. to N.E.
 Combined Sanitary District of West Sussex and
 Departmental Medical Officer to the West Sussex
 County Council.

T. Steel, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

D.E. Smith, M.R.S.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., Deputy Chief
 Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of
 Scotland.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of
 Scotland for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

L.P. Poole, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Senior District
 Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and
 Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for
 Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

A.F. Screeton, M.A.P.H.I., District Public Health
 Inspector (until 31.12.72)

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education
 Board.

Royal Society of Health Diploma in Air Pollution
 Control.

R.J. Tomlin, District Public Health Inspector
 (from 1.2.72)

Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education
 Board.

Royal Society of Health Diploma in Air Pollution
 Control.

A.F. Eagles, A.M.R.S.H., Authorised Meat Inspector
 (from 1.9.72)

Royal Society of Health Certificate in Meat Inspection
 Royal Society of Health Diploma in Food Hygiene.

Trainee Public Health Inspector - D. Chambers

Chief Clerk - Mr. A. Moss

Clerk/Typist - Mrs. B.J. Dearn (until 1.12.72)

Mrs. C. Rennie (from 1.12.72)

Secretary to M.O.H. - Miss M.A. Heydon

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILStatistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1972

Area (Acres) ...	5,622
Estimated resident population, mid 1972	68,810
Approximate No. of Domestic Hereditaments as at 31st December, 1972	21,500
Rateable Value (31st December, 1972) ...	£4,649,960
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1972/73)	£45,600

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	929	481	448) Birth Rate = 14.3) per 1,000 estimated resident population in mid-1972
(Illegitimate)	55	27	28	

Illegitimate Live Births = 5.6%

Still Births (Legitimate)	10	6	4) Rate per 1,000 total births = 11.0
(Illegitimate)	1	0	1	

Deaths 463 238 225 Crude Death Rate = 6.7

England & Wales Birth Rate = 14.8 Death Rate = 12.1

Local adjusted Birth Rate = 13.7

Local adjusted Death Rate = 10.8

West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 13.7 Death Rate 10.2

During the year, 12 male and 10 female infants died before a year. All but one were legitimate. 11 died within the first month - 5 male and 6 female.

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age:-

All Infants per 1,000 Live births	22.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	23.0
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ...	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales - deaths per 1,000 live births	17.0
Neonatal I.M.R. per 1,000 live births	11.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	10.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	21.0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	-
2. Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	-
3. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2
4. Malignant neoplasm, intestine	5	2
5. Malignant neoplasm, larynx	-	1
6. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	32	6
7. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	18
8. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
9. Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-
10. Leukaemia	6	1
11. Other malignant neoplasms	15	22
12. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	2
13. Diabetes mellitus	3	1
14. Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	-
15. Other diseases of blood etc.	-	1
16. Mental disorders	1	-
17. Other diseases of nervous system	3	4
18. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	5
19. Hypertensive disease	5	6
20. Ischaemic heart disease	72	33
21. Other forms of heart disease	9	10
22. Cerebrovascular disease	19	41
23. Other diseases of circulatory system	11	12
24. Influenza	-	3
25. Pneumonia	10	21
26. Bronchitis and emphysema	6	6
27. Asthma	-	2
28. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2
29. Peptic ulcer	1	2
30. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1
31. Cirrhosis of liver	1	1
32. Other diseases of digestive system	2	-
33. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1
34. Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	1
35. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	-
36. Congenital anomalies	3	6
37. Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	3	2
38. Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1
39. Symptoms and ill defined conditions	3	1
40. Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
41. All other accidents	4	1
42. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	2

TOTAL ALL CAUSES: 238

225

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1957-1972

Year	Est. Popu- lation	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	Total No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate							
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total					
1957	39,040	534	517	1,051	9	14	23	27.5	172	4.4	15.8	902
1958	46,970	598	609	1,207	10	17	27	26.25	261	5.5	13.77	973
1959	50,710	644	619	1,263	11	11	22	25.34	255	5.03	16.34	1,030
1960	52,150	655	579	1,234	5	9	14	23.93	267	5.12	20.03	981
1961	53,860	644	599	1,243	15	19	34	23.71	285	5.3	18.80	992
1962	55,360	583	595	1,178	19	11	30	21.82	298	5.38	15.73	910
1963	56,790	627	603	1,230	17	21	38	22.32	345	6.07	18.93	923
1964	59,000	588	594	1,182	24	26	50	20.88	301	5.10	15.42	931
1965	60,290	569	516	1,085	21	27	48	18.79	313	5.19	9.71	820
1966	61,290	514	508	1,022	31	29	60	17.65	355	5.79	12.94	727
1967	62,200	459	463	922	37	35	72	15.98	336	5.4	12.07	658
1968	63,310	445	444	889	39	24	63	15.03	389	6.1	13.66	563
1969	64,520	468	473	941	27	37	64	15.6	414	6.4	19.0	591
1970	67,240	489	498	987	30	28	58	15.5	416	6.2	17.0	629
1971	67,340	544	453	997	39	26	65	15.8	394	5.9	11.0	668
1972	68,810	481	448	929	27	28	55	14.3	463	6.7	22.0	521

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Situated between the Forest Ridge and the Weald in pleasant country, Crawley was for long a market town and shopping centre for the surrounding rural districts. Its recorded history dates back to Norman times. In the middle of the eighteenth century the London to Brighton Road, passing through the town, was one of the most frequented highways in Britain and the George Inn became a famous coaching house.

In 1947 it was decided that Crawley, with the surrounding area, should be expanded into one of the eight New Towns which it was planned to build in a ring approximately 25-30 miles from the centre of London. Crawley can claim the distinction of being the first of these to reach the stage of completion. Whereas the designated area of the town housed only 9,500 people in 1947, the present population is nearly 69,000. Thus many people, mainly from the metropolis, have moved to new surroundings where they enjoy a high standard of living and have established a settled community. Covering 6,000 acres, the town is approximately 3½ miles across and is surrounded by a green belt with ready access to the countryside. The Crawley Development Corporation was responsible for the planning and building of the town, but the administration of the area is in the hands of the local authorities - the West Sussex County Council and the Crawley Urban District Council.

The town was originally planned to have nine residential areas, with populations varying from 4,600 to 8,250, a Town Centre and an Industrial Area, the last being situated to the north of the town on the London side, adjoining the main road and railway. In fact ten Neighbourhoods have now been completed and housing construction proceeded during 1972 on an eleventh neighbourhood, namely Broadfield, both by the District Council and the New Towns Commission. 223 Council houses had been occupied by the end of the year and a new school with 640 places had been completed by the County Council. Each residential area is largely self-contained, having a Primary School, shops which provide for daily needs, a Church and a Public House. This arrangement cuts to a minimum the distance which children are obliged to walk to school in their early years.

As Education Authority, the West Sussex County Council has provided Primary and Secondary Schools and a flourishing College of Further Education which serves a wide area. The first permanent Community Centre was built adjoining the West Green Primary School, but since 1963 Community and Youth Centres have been erected to serve all the developed Neighbourhoods.

The total number of occupied dwellings erected by the Crawley Development Corporation and later by the New Towns Commission (Crawley Executive) was 12,994, including both houses and flats, by the end of the year.

There is a wide variation in the size and type of accommodation provided, with over 285 types of dwelling, and the average density is about 11 - 12 to the acre. By the end of 1972 the Crawley U.D.C. had 2,284 properties in occupation.

The majority of the residents work in Crawley either in the factories or in the towns services; 91 factories were in production at the end of the year. Unemployment remained relatively low. The total number at work in the town towards the end of the year was 45,502 (29,481 males and 17,021 females).

The policy adopted by the Crawley Development Corporation was to provide a limited number of shops in the Neighbourhood Centres, 141 in all, a larger number being in the more distant areas. The Town Centre has become a shopping area of regional importance, having over 153 shops trading. This figure includes department stores, banks, gas and electricity showrooms etc.

An important step forward in recent years has been the continuing development of the Sports Centre, on a 12-acre site in Hasletts Avenue, where the championship-size pool was opened in 1964. The Sports Arena and adjoining all-weather practice area, provided with flood-lighting, fills a real need, for it must be remembered that 40% of the town's population is under 20 years of age. Work has continued on the construction of the Sports Hall, which is likely to be completed during 1973. Apart from the main hall there will be a number of specialist areas, including four squash courts, a weight training and fitness unit, combat room and permanently carpeted bowls rink. There will be varied social facilities and meeting rooms, together with a refreshment lounge and licensed bar. The Sports Centre Manager lists in all some 28 different activities, games and sports, which will be catered for. This number may well be extended later.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1972. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified the previous year:-

Measles	18	(199)
Scarlet Fever	2	(2)
Whooping Cough	3	(4)
Dysentery	13	(1)
Infective Jaundice	8	(10)
Food Poisoning	8	(4)
Acute Meningitis	3	(0)
Typhoid Fever	3	(0)
Malaria	2	(0)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the register during the year - 8

Pulmonary Males	4	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	1	Non-Pulmonary Females	3

Total number on register - 135

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following table:-

Statistics for year ended 31st December, 1972

Type of vaccine	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-8	Others under age 16	TOTAL
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u> Primary	-	718	380	18	2	-	1118
Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS</u> Primary	-	5	10	6	10	7	38
Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	1045	41	1086
<u>TETANUS</u> Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing	-	-	-	-	-	850	850
<u>POLIOMYELITIS</u> Primary	-	723	388	24	13	19	1167
Reinforcing	-	-	-	1	1044	975	2020
<u>MEASLES</u>	-	512	458	38	63	3	1074
<u>RUBELLA</u>	Number of girls vaccinated between their 11th and 14th birthday						1224

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. Steel

One of the major accomplishments of 1972 was the completion of the Council's Smoke Control programme. The whole of the Urban District is now covered by Orders arranged on a neighbourhood basis. This worthwhile exercise took rather longer overall than at first planned, owing mainly to the disappearance of gas coke from the market, the recurrent shortages of other types of solid smokeless fuels and the resultant necessity to amend the programme and allow for the installation of "higher standard" appliances.

However, the benefits of Smoke Control have now been obtained for the whole of the town and, in this respect, Crawley is well ahead of any other authority in this part of the country.

With the advent of Local Government Re-organisation, considerable thought has been given to the best way to continue the improvement of the environment through the work of the Public Health Inspectorate. In consequence of the advances in knowledge of the control of such matters as atmospheric pollution, noise and food hygiene, it is apparent that a considerable measure of specialisation by inspectors in particular subjects will be of benefit. There is an increasing need for more detailed knowledge on all aspects of environmental health to be available within the department, particularly from an advisory and education point of view, and for securing improvements beyond the limitations of basic legal requirements.

Re-organisation will afford a useful opportunity for a desirable broadening of approach to all environmental factors. It will be a pity if this opportunity is lost.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES 5,228

WATER SUPPLY

The results of the laboratory examination of 63 bacteriological samples and 15 chemical samples indicated the maintenance of satisfactory standards.

Suspicion was roused on two occasions by the results from bacteriological samples but further samples proved satisfactory. The suspicious results may have been due to transient local contamination or to unavoidable contamination during sampling.

Only two complaints were received regarding discoloured water. These resulted from flushing operations.

Three complaints were received regarding the smell and taste of water supplied from Weir Wood during the months of September and October. The trouble was more noticeable when the water was heated, and was apparently associated with algal growth and a higher than usual level of manganese in the raw water.

In view of the fact that the supply from Weir Wood has now been shown to be slightly plumbo-solvent, an investigation was commenced, in conjunction with the Water Board, to determine as far as possible which houses in the town have lead service pipes. These houses are few in number and have to be traced by the examination of samples, as no records are available. It was previously understood that no lead piping was used in houses built for the Development Corporation, but some has been discovered in a small area of Northgate.

None of the samples has shown a lead content exceeding the limit advised by the W.H.O. in "European Standards for Drinking Water". Samples are taken from water which has been standing in the service pipes for sixteen hours.

No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the house	Estimated population
21,590	68,810

New houses connected to main supply 625

Number of houses with private supply -

Bacteriological samples taken from private supplies -

SWIMMING POOLS

The quality of the water in the Council's pool remained satisfactory throughout the year. Six samples were submitted for chemical analysis, and five for bacteriological examination.

The eleven school pools were generally maintained in good condition, although two required corrective treatment when bacteriological samples were below standard.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES) ACT, 1969

Number of notices served under the Public Health Acts:-

Formal	7
Informal	7
Number of notices complied with:-	
Formal	5
Informal	5

All 7 formal notices were served under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 2 being in respect of noise and smell from the foundry in Stephenson Way and the other 5 in respect of dust from building sites.

Complaints (re Public Health and Housing matters)

Number of complaints received	48
Inspections	48
Re-inspections	61

Nuisances from Industrial Processes

Noise and smells from industrial and commercial premises are the type of nuisance which causes most concern in Crawley, mainly because the control over the introduction of new processes and night working is seriously inadequate, and because the taking of remedial measures is much more difficult after nuisances have become established.

Stronger legislation in respect of noise is now being considered and it is hoped that it will be forthcoming soon. Similar measures are required to deal with smells. It is not now out of line to suggest that occupiers of factories should not be permitted to introduce new processes or extend their working hours unless they can do so without causing nuisance. Residents affected by such nuisances find it hard to believe that such is not the case at present.

Considerable improvement was achieved for residents near the foundry in Stephenson Way, following the replacement of the oil-fired furnaces with electrically-heated ones. This markedly reduced the

Nuisances from Industrial Processes (Continued)

amount of noise and also eliminated the emission of metallic oxide fumes as a result of the greater control over heating afforded by the new furnaces.

The nuisance from the smell of heated resins, however, persisted throughout the year (though fortunately remedied at the time of writing this report) and notices were served in respect of this and of the remaining noise nuisance.

Authority was obtained to serve notice in respect of the nuisance from the smell of printing ink solvents emanating from a factory on the Industrial Estate. Notice has not been served as yet, however, as the occupiers have themselves made constant efforts to find a practicable solution in the absence of known effective remedies. Some alleviation of the nuisance was achieved by using improved inks and these are now in use pending the results of trials with other methods of control.

A new nuisance arose following the re-occupation by an industrial firm of a building in the Pound Hill area which had "existing use rights" under Planning legislation. Noise nuisance resulted from the introduction of machines, including air compressors, which are run continuously, day and night. Notice has since been served, and remedial measures are currently in progress.

Offensive Trades

Number of premises registered	
(bone boiling and fat extracting) ...	1
Number of inspections	25

On only a few occasions was smell noticeable from this decidedly difficult process and on each occasion the trouble was of short duration. Improvements to the plant and associated processes have continued.

Drainage and Sewerage

Present arrangements for sewage disposal are quite adequate.

There remain only 34 houses with cesspool or other independent means of drainage, and the construction of new sewers with new development will still further reduce this figure in the coming years.

At present cesspools are emptied by the Council as frequently as necessary, on request from occupiers.

Drainage and Sewerage (Continued)

Number of visits in connection with drainage	141
Houses connected to main drainage ...	1
Other premises connected to main drainage	-
Houses provided with flushing cisterns	-
Privies converted to E.Cs.	-
E.Cs. converted to W.Cs.	-
Drains repaired	6

Communicable Diseases

Total number of visits	225
Rooms disinfected	1
Number of personal specimens	313

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers

Number of premises	23
Number of inspections	13

Insect Pests

Number of visits in connection with fleas, ants etc.	63
-----------------------------------------------------------	----

Most of these visits were made for the purposes of advising householders on the eradication of animal fleas, ants and carpet beetles.

Wasps

The Department continued to give advice on the destruction of nests, and considerable use was made of the service offering spraying equipment and insecticide at a small charge.

Occupiers who do not wish to undertake the treatment themselves are referred to private operators.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Apart from the noise nuisances from industrial premises previously commented upon, complaints were received regarding pop groups, the bowling alley, works on building sites and barking dogs.

Informal action was taken as appropriate.

Considering the discordancy of some ice-cream vehicle chimes

NOISE ABATEMENT (Continued)

and the frequency of their use it is again surprising that no complaints were received. If such chimes are to continue to be permitted from noon to 7 p.m. as they are at present (subject to their not giving "reasonable cause for annoyance"), it would not be unreasonable for some limits to be imposed on the length of each "tune", its noise level and the frequency of repetition. In some cases the quality of the sound is so poor as to indicate a distinct lack of the expertise which is currently applied to other forms of advertising.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGSPublic Health Act, 1936Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Inspections	19
Number of notices served	-
Number of moveable dwellings previously licensed under Public Health Act	-
Number of site licences issued	-

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Rodent Control

Number of notifications received	380
Number of infested premises found as a result of survey	10

Treatments required for rats and mice in domestic premises were carried out by Rentokil Limited of East Grinstead, under contract to the Council.

The occupiers of many industrial and commercial premises now have contracts with one of the several companies operating in the area. Those occupiers not having contracts were referred to those companies when treatment was found necessary.

It is again necessary to emphasise that rats will not stay where they cannot get food, and the most effective remedy is to prevent them obtaining any. Almost all infestations of rats in Crawley are found to result from lack of protection of waste food-stuffs - often because of damage to refuse bins or inadequate lids or covers - and from uncontrolled feeding of birds. All householders, as well as occupiers of other types of premises, can help to prevent infestations by keeping all waste food properly protected.

Food Hygiene

The general standard of cleanliness in food premises has remained good, with the exception of a few catering kitchens which have required special attention - although none warranted legal action.

There was a decrease in the number of complaints concerning food-stuffs (98 as against 114 for 1971). Only 15 of these complaints concerned mouldy or stale foods as compared with 25 in 1971.

It is to be hoped that this improvement is due to the greater publicity given to the subject of the freshness of food and to the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee on the compulsory date-marking of pre-packed foods.

Most of the other complaints concerned "foreign" matter and comprised a mixed bag, including metal tag, slicer blade, flies, fish hook and worm, mice droppings, cigarette end, piece of wood, staple, maggot, grease, piece of glass, piece of pencil, caterpillar, piece of aluminium, slug, bee, needle, wire.

Legal proceedings were taken regarding a cigarette end in a faggot, piece of a slicer blade in bread and two flies in the crust of a pork pie.

For the fifth successive year all students of the catering course at Crawley College of Technology were enrolled for the examination course of the R.I.P.H.H.

45 of 47 entrants for this examination were successful.

Thanks are again due to the College Principal, Dr. Siklos, and the Head of the Food and Fashion Department, Mrs. Piggott, for their continued interest in these courses.

Several talks were given to women's organisations and in schools.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing plants in the district.

EGG PASTEURISATION PLANTS

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

FOOD PREMISESFood Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970

Number of inspections	553
Number of notices served	30
Number of notices complied with	21

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)Premises registered under Section 16

For the sale of ice-cream :-

Grocers and Provisions shops	28
Confectioners	28
Bakers' shops	8
Greengrocers	6
Fishmongers	5
Ice-cream Depot/Store	2
Butchers	1
Wine Company	6
Public Houses	2
Garage premises (vending machine/forecourt)	2
Frozen Foods shop	1

For the manufacture of sausages, preserved foods etc. :-

Butchers	22
Grocers	3
Confectioners	-
Fishmongers	11
Bakers' shops	7
Take Away Food	2

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)

Number of Food premises in the district:-

Grocers and provision shops	61
Confectioners	29
Greengrocers	28
Butchers	28
Bakehouses	3
Bakery Depots	2
Bakers' shops	15
Fishmongers	15
Cafes and Restaurants	29
Licensed premises/off licences	38
School/Nursery canteens	37
Factory Canteens	55
Offices & Shops Canteens	14
Old Peoples Homes/Nursing Homes	6
Guest Houses	9
Clubs etc.	17
Take Away Food	3
Frozen Foods	1
<hr/>	
Total	390
<hr/>	

Number of premises fitted with wash hand
basins (Regulation 16) 390

Number of premises which are required
to install sinks (Regulation 19) 356

Number of such premises fitted with sinks 356

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles)
Regulations, 1966

Number of inspections	17
Number of notices served	2
Number of notices complied with	1

FOOD PREMISES (Continued)TABLE OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Article	Number examined			Number adulterated or otherwise irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Drugs	-	33	33	-	1	1
Sugar	-	3	3	-	-	-
Butter and Margarine	-	7	7	-	-	-
Cordials etc.	-	12	12	-	-	-
Cream & Cream Products	-	3	3	-	-	-
Milk & Milk Products	-	34	34	-	2	2
Sausages	-	11	11	-	1	1
Shandy/Beer/Spirits	1	2	3	-	-	-
Cheese/Cheese Spread	-	9	9	-	5	5
Meat & Meat Products	-	15	15	-	3	3
Sugar Confectionery	-	10	10	-	-	-
Flour Confectionery	-	2	2	-	-	-
Fish - tinned	-	6	6	-	-	-
Pickles/Sauces	-	15	15	-	3	3
Jellies	-	3	3	-	-	-
Preserves	-	11	11	-	-	-
Coffee & Instant Coffee	-	2	2	-	-	-
Instant Potato	-	8	8	-	-	-
Soup	-	4	4	-	-	-
Other Foods	-	73	73	-	4	4
TOTAL	1	263	264	-	19	19

Food SamplesIrregularities - Food and Drug Sampling

All irregularities were of a comparatively minor nature and were dealt with informally.

MILKMilk and Dairies Regulations, 1959/63

Number of dairies registered
(distributing depots) 2
Number of registered purveyors of milk 44

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963
Dealers' Licences

Pasteurised 43
Sterilised 18
Untreated 1
Ultra Heat Treated 13

Number of notices served under the
regulations -
Number of notices complied with -

Milk Samples

Bacteriological examination of milk

Designation	Samples Taken	Up to Standard	Below Standard (Failed Methylene Blue Test)
U.H.T.	12	12	-
Untreated	-	-	-
Pasteurised	34	34	-
Sterilised	6	6	-
Cream	13	11	2
TOTAL	65	63	2

Milk Samples (Continued)

Biological examination of milk :

Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

- (i) Number of samples of raw milk examined (including cream) - 9
 (ii) Number of positive samples found - 0

Methylene Blue Test of Cream

Thirteen samples of cream were submitted for examination, two of which failed the Methylene Blue Test. This test has not been officially accepted for cream.

ICE CREAM

No. of Samples	Prov. Grade I	Prov. Grade II	Prov. Grade III	Prov. Grade IV
26	5	7	2	12

UNFIT FOOD (other than meat at slaughterhouse)

The following articles of food (excluding meat at the slaughterhouse) were examined during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption.

364 tins, jars and packets of various foods
 20 lbs. of meat
 17 stone of fish
 210 lbs of bacon
 75 lbs. of pigs liver
 395 lbs. of tinned meat products

In addition, 3,965 items and 83 lbs. of frozen food were dealt with following refrigeration breakdowns and 508 items due to fire damage.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat and fish are released, where appropriate, for by-product usage; otherwise the condemned food is buried on the Council's refuse tip, under supervision.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The work of modernising and extending the private slaughterhouse at Forge Farm, Tinsley Green was completed early in the year and a new licence was issued on the 1st March.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food also issued a licence allowing the export of meat to the E.E.C. countries.

Carcases Inspected & Condemned	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	72	526	46	83	-	606
Number <u>Not</u> inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	3	18	3	2	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	86	212	1	3	-	135
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

In order to facilitate the requisite 100% inspection, which entails continuous attendance during slaughtering and dressing, arrangements were made with Dorking and Horley R.D.C. for Mr. Eagles (Authorised Meat Inspector) to assist this Department until the end of August, when Mr. Eagles was appointed by this Council.

I wish to express appreciation to Mr. Maslen, the owner and licensee of the slaughterhouse for agreeing to the attendance of numerous students and to Mr. Eagles for his instruction of the students.

KNACKERS' YARD

Number of premises licensed	1
Number of inspections	31

HOUSING

Total number of visits for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	113
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Housing Act, 19571. Clearance Areas - Houses demolished in the period

(a) Houses unfit for human habitation	-
(b) Housing included by reason of bad arrangements etc.	-
(c) Houses on land acquired under Section 43	-

Not in Clearance Areas

(a) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1)	5
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2. Houses closed in the period

(a) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1)	9
(b) Under Sec. 17(3) and 26	-
(c) Parts of building closed under Sec. 18	-

3. Unfit houses in temporary use

(a) Retained for temporary accommodation	
(1) Under Sec. 48	-
(2) Under Sec. 17(2)	-
(3) Under Sec. 46	-
(b) Licensed for temporary occupation under Secs. 34 and 53	
	-

4. Houses Let-in-Lodgings

(a) Formal notices served under Sec. 90	-
(b) Formal notices complied with	-

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)5. Overcrowding - Part IV, Housing Act, 1957

(a)	1. Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	1
	2. Number of families dwelling therein	3
	3. Number of persons dwelling therein	12
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(d)	Number of formal notices to abate overcrowding ...	-
(e)	Number of formal notices complied with ,.....	-
(f)	Number of informal notices to abate overcrowding..	-
(g)	Number of informal notices complied with	-

6. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts	11
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(a)	After formal action under Public Health Act:	
	1. By owners	-
	2. By local authority in default of owners	-
(b)	After formal action under Sec. 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:	
	1. By owners	-
	2. By local authority in default of owners	-
(c)	Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957	-

Housing Act, 1961 (Part II)

No. of inspections (Sec. 15 and 16)	52
No. of new directions given (Sec. 19)	-
No. of existing directions (Sec. 19)	64

Housing (Continued)Housing Act, 1969

Number of Improvement Grants	9
Number of Standard Grants	9

Housing Act, 1969 (Part III)1. Section 45 - Qualification Certificates

(a) Applications Received	8
(b) Applications Granted	3
(c) Applications Refused	5
(d) Appeals	
(i) Allowed	-
(ii) Disallowed	-

2. Section 46 - Certificates of Provisional Approval

(a) Applications received	3
(b) Applications granted	3
(c) Applications refused	-

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Number of Form G received	-
Number of Undertakings accepted	-
Number of Certificates issued	-
Number of Certificates cancelled	-
Number of Undertakings complied with	-

SECTION 60, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - Means of Escape from Fire in the case of Certain High Buildings

Number of inspections	18
Number of notices served:	
Formal	-
Informal	1
Number of notices complied with:	
Formal	1
Informal	1

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 & 1968Smoke Control Orders

With the coming into force of the Order for Pound Hill on the 1st October, the Smoke Control programme was completed.

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 & 1968 (Continued)Smoke Control Orders (Continued)

The programme as a whole, commenced in 1959, has involved a great number of visits to and consultations with householders and installers, in addition to the inescapable paper work. However, the value of this work is self-evident and Crawley can justifiably pride itself in being well ahead of any other authorities in this part of the country in ensuring that available legislation for the reduction of atmospheric pollution has been fully applied.

Industrial Plant

Smoke and other emissions from industrial furnace chimneys have been at a minimum. There are now no coal-burning plants on the main Industrial Estate.

Some smoke emission has been noted from a factory in Southgate resulting from the use of coal, but co-operation has been received from the occupiers in maintaining the emissions within the permitted limits.

.....

The major part of atmospheric pollution in Crawley is undoubtedly attributable to motor vehicles.

Bonfires

Garden bonfires continued to be a source of annoyance to neighbours. Visits were made when complaints were received and advice given as to the minimising of smoke where burning was found to be unavoidable.

Otherwise, householders are advised of the service afforded by the Council in the disposal point at the Central Depot - a facility of which an increasing number of residents are taking advantage.

This country has not yet followed the lead given by Australia, where, in some areas at least, neighbours are protected from each other by the prohibition of bonfires on Sundays! Is such a measure not both reasonable and worthwhile?

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Total No. of premises registered at end of year 609
No. of employees in registered premises -

Male :	3279
Female :	4203
	<u>7482</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Continued)

No. of visits	276
No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year	236
No. of accidents reported	32

Details of inspections and action taken under this Act are the subject of a separate return to the Ministry, a copy of which is available for inspection by any interested persons.

Only a few infringements were noted and these were all of a minor nature.

Thirty-two accidents were reported during the year, none of which can be attributed to structural defects or to insufficiently guarded machinery and most were of a comparatively minor nature - bruises, cuts, strains, etc.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	212	35	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	33	6	-	-
TOTAL	246	41	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were institu- ted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate venti- lation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drain- age of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conven- iences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing Apparel (making)	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	46	-	-	-	-	-
Costume Jewellery	133	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Mantles	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	182	-	-	-	-	-

HOME SAFETYLocal Home Safety Committee

The Local Home Safety Committee has since its inception in 1960 been run as a voluntary organisation led by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and myself, and has always relied on a financial grant from the Council to enable it to function and provide a further service to the Community.

In 1974 the emphasis on Home Safety will change, in so far as it will become part of the function of the New District Council and therefore we hope that more time and energy will be available to extend this important work.

A Joint Road, Home and Water Safety Exhibition was held this year in the Civic Hall, and I would wish to express the Committee's gratitude to the local Schools and their Staffs who gave us their unfailing support making attendances greater than ever, and also to the Road Safety Officer, Mr. Charles Moon, and the Sussex Constabulary who helped make the Exhibition so interesting and informative to both young and old.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

Number of Licences issued	91
Number of inspections	194
Number of disused installations made safe	3

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Total inspections for all purposes	119
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PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of premises licensed	6
Number of inspections	9

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No. of applications for licences received	1
No. of licences issued	1
No. of visits	2

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

No. of applications for licences received	-
No. of licences issued	-
No. of visits	-

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION ATTENDED

T. STEEL
Chief Public Health Inspector

One day Technical Conference on
Poultry Inspection & Hygiene,
London.

One day Conference on Future
Organisation Management of
Environmental Health Services,
London.

One day Symposium on Building
Techniques and Problems.

D.E. SMITH
Deputy Chief Public Health
Inspector

One day Technical Conference on
Poultry Inspection & Hygiene,
London.

One day Symposium on Quiet
Aircraft, London.

Advanced Course for Public Health Inspectors on The Management of Environmental Health & Protection Services at Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham (3 weeks).

L.P. POOLE
Senior District Inspector

One day Conference on Future Organisation Management of Environmental Health Service, London.

One day Symposium on Building Techniques and Problems.

A.F. SCREETON
District Inspector

Petroleum Technology Course, Surrey University. Association for Petroleum Acts Administration.

Weekend Seminar, Canterbury.
The Association of Public Health Inspectors.

R.J. TOMLIN
District Inspector

Course on Noise for Public Health Inspectors. Institute of Sound & Vibration Research, The University of Southampton.

D. CHAMBERS
Student Public Health Inspector

Public Health Inspection Course for Diploma Examination of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board (3 years sandwich course - commenced October, 1970 (Passed Inter. - June, 1971.))

APPENDIX A

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Facilities

Routine bacteriological work is carried out at the Brighton Public Health Laboratory. Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream are submitted, together with many other types of specimens. Arrangements have been made for the despatch to the laboratory by the Public Health Department of any specimens which general practitioners may wish to send for examination.

We are indebted to Dr. J.E. Jameson, the Director of the Laboratory, for his assistance and advice on many occasions.

2. Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is administered by the County Council. Nine ambulance vehicles were in use and the staff increased to twenty-two.

3. Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Disease

The majority of cases of infectious disease in need of hospital treatment are normally admitted to Foredown I.D.H. at Hove, although the number sent in during 1972 was small. I must express my appreciation of the helpful co-operation of the Medical Superintendent.

We are advised that any cases of Smallpox occurring in the District should be sent to the River Hospital (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

4. Clinics and Treatment Centres

A. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the Services provided in the area by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In Crawley the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Child Health Clinics are held as follows:-

(2)

Health Clinic, Exchange Road, Crawley. Sessions are held each Tuesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Langley Green Clinic. Sessions are held each Wednesday from 2 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Jubilee Hall, Three Bridges. Sessions are held twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) from 2 p.m. A doctor is in attendance on the first, third and fifth Mondays and also on the second and fourth Thursdays in the month.

Bishop Bell Clinic, Tilgate. Sessions are held on Mondays and Fridays from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the second and fourth Monday, and also on the first, third and fifth Friday in the month.

Southgate Community Hut. Sessions are held each Thursday from 2 - 4 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the third Thursday in the month.

Gossops Green Clinic (at Gossops Green School). Sessions are held weekly on Wednesdays from 10 a.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Broadfield Health Centre, Seymour Road, Broadfield. Sessions are held on the first Tuesday each month from 11 a.m., a doctor being in attendance.

Family Planning Clinic. Family Planning Clinics are held at:-

Broadfield Health Centre. Mondays, 12.00 - 2.30 p.m.

Crawley Clinic
Health Centre,
Exchange Road.
Mondays, 7.00 - 9.00 p.m.
Wednesdays, 1.30 - 4.00 p.m.
Thursdays, 7.00 - 9.00 p.m.
Fridays, 1.00 - 4.30 p.m.

Monday and Thursday evening clinics will be discontinued from 30th April, 1973. An additional adult clinic will, however, be opened on Tuesdays, 6.30 - 8.30 p.m.

Youth Advisory Clinic Tuesdays, 6.30 - 8.30 p.m.

Langley Green Clinic Thursdays, 12.00 - 2.30 p.m.

Tilgate Clinic
Bishop Bell Clinic,
Loppets Road.
Mondays, 9.45 - 12.15 p.m.

Relaxation Classes

A.E.U. Hall, Robinson Road,
West Green.

Classes are held weekly
on Mondays at 2 p.m.

(c) School Health Service. Regular inspections of children are carried out at all schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Two Dental Surgeons operate in Crawley. Regular sessions are held at the Crawley Health Clinic and Langley Green Clinic and a mobile dental unit operates at some schools.

Child Guidance and Speech Clinics continue to be held in County Buildings, but Eye, Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy Clinics are no longer held there as these have now been absorbed by Crawley Hospital.

Sessions for immunisations are held at the Crawley Health Clinic, and at the Clinics in Three Bridges, Tilgate, Gossops Green, Southgate, Langley Green and Broadfield.

(d) Home Help Services. The County Council provides a directly-administered Home Help Service. All enquiries should be addressed to the Area Home Help Organiser, Gossops Park House, Goffs Park, Crawley.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services. A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services. Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Crawley Chest Clinic. Patients who are referred to the Consultant Chest Physician are seen at the Clinic in Crawley Hospital, where sessions are held on Wednesday mornings.

(iv) Venereal Diseases Patients may attend the Clinic at the Redhill General Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Venereal Diseases (Continued)

Redhill General Hospital

Men - Mondays 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Royal Sussex County Hospital

Men - Mondays 2 - 3 p.m. and 4 - 7 p.m.
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.
Thursdays 2 - 5 p.m.

Women - Tuesdays 4 - 7 p.m.
Thursdays 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Men and Women - Fridays 11 a.m. to 12 noon (by appointment only).

Sessions for women are also held at the Croydon General Hospital on Mondays 2 - 6.30 p.m., Wednesdays 10.30 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and Thursdays 4.30 - 6.30 p.m.
